

A NEW ENDODONTID LAND SNAIL FROM GUATEMALA

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During February through May, 1956, Paul F. Basch assembled a collection of inland mollusks from northeastern Guatemala. The major portion of this collection has already been reported (Basch, 1959). During the identification of the material upon which Basch based his report, several problematic species were put aside for future examination by me. These problematic species were collected in areas other than Tikal National Park, and did not pertain to his study. One of the more noteworthy of these species is a new endodontid snail, which is described below, and which I have the pleasure of naming after its collector: *PUNCTUM BASCHI* new species.

Spire moderately elevated, conical; surface satiny; color reddish brown with light tan flammulations which are 2-5 ribs wide; 6 flammulae present on body whorl, 5 on penultimate whorl, flammulae indistinct on earlier whorls; whorls $5\frac{3}{4}$, closely coiled, shouldered, slowly increasing in size; whorls of spire nearly flat-sided; body whorl rounded, slightly flattened below; embryonic whorls $1\frac{5}{8}$, hyaline, glassy, colorless, smooth; remaining whorls crossed by moderately strong, regularly spaced retractile radial ribs, which abruptly appear immediately after the embryonic whorls; ribs strongest near the upper suture; ribs on earlier whorls stronger and more widely spaced than ribs on later whorls; 74 ribs on body whorl, about 0.1 mm. apart and about $\frac{1}{7}$ the width of their intervals near the upper suture, continuous into the umbilicus, becoming finer on base of body whorl, and again becoming strong in umbilicus; finer sculpture consisting of 5-15 fine radial striations between each pair of ribs; striations equally spaced and crossed by similarly spaced, incised spiral striations which are continuous across the ribs and become much finer on the ribs. The radial and spiral striations give the surface of the whorls a fine, regular, checkered appearance which is readily seen under high magnification ($\times 100$). Striations most distinct on umbilical surface of whorls; umbilicus $\frac{1}{4}$ major diameter, open to embryonic whorls; body whorl becoming slightly more basal than earlier whorls, tending to constrict the umbilicus; suture deeply impressed, descending slightly to the aperture, which is broadly ovate-lunate; colmellar margin of aperture reflected; parietal callus thick, replacing ribs of penultimate whorl.

Measurements of the holotype: major diameter, 3.96 mm.;

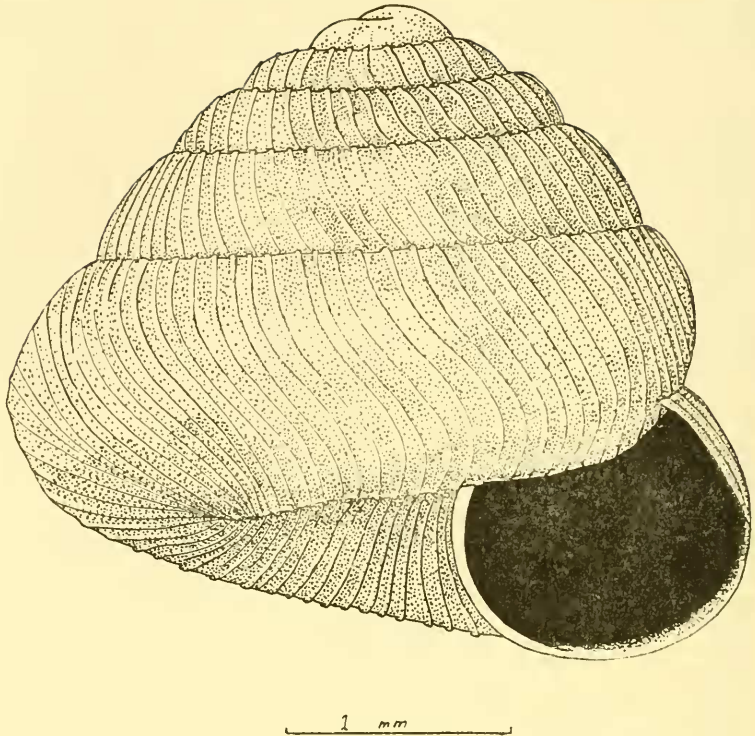


Fig. 1. *Punctum baschi* Thompson, type shell.

minor diameter 3.63 mm.; height, 3.58 mm.; diameter of umbilicus, 0.99 mm.; diameter of aperture, 1.54 mm.; height of aperture, 1.38 mm.; $5\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

Measurements of one paratype: major diameter, 3.85 mm.; minor diameter, 3.47 mm.; height, 3.03 mm.; diameter of umbilicus, 1.0 mm.; diameter of aperture, 1.54 mm.; height of aperture, 1.43 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Holotype: UMMZ. 206682; Coban-Sebol road, 55 miles northeast of Coban, Guatemala; collected by Paul F. Basch, May 6, 1956. Paratypes: UMMZ. 206683 (2); same data as the holotype.

This species is provisionally assigned to the genus *Punctum* because of the similarity of its sculpture to that of species of the section *Toltecia* Pilsbry, 1926 (Baker, 1927). *P. baschi* most closely resembles *P. coloba* (Pilsbry, 1894) and *P. textilis* (Pilsbry, 1920), which are also of uncertain generic affinities. It is readily distinguished from these two species by its larger size,

shape, larger umbilicus and its flammulate color pattern. *P. coloba* is about 1.3 mm. high, and 2.0 mm. wide. *P. textilis* is about 1.95 mm. high, and 1.95 mm. wide. In both species, the umbilicus is about 1/5 the diameter of the shell, and the shell is unicolor.

REFERENCES

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LOCALITIES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE LAND MOLLUSKS

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There are few published locality records for terrestrial mollusks in New Hampshire. F. C. Baker (1942) summarized the records published up to that time. A check of the literature reveals no further records for the land snails of this state.

During the month of July, 1960, I spent several days collecting mollusks in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Material was obtained from 16 localities encompassing most of the mountain range. All collections were made from under the logs and debris on the ground near the highway or in state and national parks or campsites. In all 23 species were obtained, 4 of which (*Haplotrema concavum*, *Vertigo gouldi*, *Punctum minutissimum* and *Arion subfuscus*) appear to be new state records. Two others, *Striatura milium*, and *Euconulus chersinus* have been listed as "rare" by Baker (op. cit.). In view of the paucity of information concerning the mollusks of New Hampshire these locality records are made available.

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